





## Tribal, Political Warfare

Fighting Resumes in Angola;  
200 Die as Truce Collapses

LUANDA, Angola, July 11 (UPI).—Mortar fire shook Luanda again today, violating a three-party truce signed in Kenya last month. About 200 persons have been killed in two days of fighting. The clashes between two rival black liberation movements ended weeks of peace in the Angolan capital, which has been racked by urban warfare since January. Unofficial estimates have put the total death toll at more than 2,000.

Radio Luanda has broadcast

appeals for doctors and nurses to help treat the wounded in the city's hospitals.

The fighting began late Wednesday and spread to several parts of Luanda, including white and black residential areas. Mortars blasted the headquarters of the national front movements. The fighting ended tonight.

Hospital sources said that between 150 and 200 persons died in the two days of urban fighting. The government does not issue official casualty lists.

The clashes have been mainly confined to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. The two movements are political and tribal enemies.

The two movements, together with the National Front for the Total Independence of Angola, met at Nakuru, Kenya, last month and signed an agreement not to use violence to settle their differences.

Western diplomats in the capital said that the latest flare-up indicates that the Nakuru accord has collapsed. A diplomat said that the accord "was billed as the one thing that was going to keep the peace here." Two months ago, foreign embassies advised their nationals to send their families out of the country as a precautionary measure in the event of the fighting developing into civil war.

'Divisionist Forces'

The National Front issued a statement today claiming that the Popular Movement launched long-range mortar attacks on its headquarters. The statement said, "The divisionist forces continue to spread the venom of tribalism and to sabotage all efforts for peace." These forces are planning to plunge the country once more into terror, the bloodshed of anarchy and total chaos.

Government officials said that at least 50,000 Portuguese had left the country since the revolution in Portugal in April of last year, most of them fearing a potential civil war in Angola.

Commercial airlines flying to Lisbon are fully booked three months in advance and the Portuguese government has agreed to provide additional air and sea transport.

As expected, Mr. Wilson refused to impose legal sanctions on workers who pressed for wage increases above the new limit. Nor was there proposed legislation, or even rhetoric, about strikes.

The Prime Minister had received enough criticism from the left for imposing any income policy at all. To go any further would probably have meant risking the unity of his party.

Laws Prepared

He did, however, threaten employers with legal as well as economic sanctions if legislation that would make it "illegal" for employers to exceed the new pay limit.

He did not spell out whether the penalties would include fines or jail sentences or both and he indicated that he would ask Parliament to approve such legislation only as a last resort.

The white paper said the government would try to restrict price increases on items of "strategic importance to family expenditure"—it did not specify which these were—to about 10 per cent through strict enforcement of the price code.

But Mr. Wilson ruled out a price freeze as both unworkable and damaging to employment and capital investment, thus reaffirming his intention to deal with the rate of inflation not through statutory freezes but through the announced attack on wages.

Arms Cache Found  
In Raid in Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, England, July 11 (AP).—Police uncovered a big arms cache, including automatic weapons and an estimated 500 pounds of gelignite, in a Liverpool apartment yesterday after a shootout with three men.

The gunmen, reported by sources to be Irish Republican Army guerrillas, were arrested when more than 25 policemen stormed the apartment soon after dawn.

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IN THE STREETS OF LISBON—Part of a crowd demonstrating in support of the Communists at rally Thursday night.

## Lisbon Socialists Quit Cabinet, Assail Military

(Continued from Page 1)

people's democracy as "fundamentally unconstitutional." The armed forces have from time to time drawn up provisional constitutional rules but they have changed with circumstances.

April Elections

In the April elections, the Socialists got 38 per cent of the vote but Mr. Soares asserted that this support had increased considerably since then. The Popular Democrats got 25 per cent and the Communists only 12.5 per cent.

Mr. Soares appeared concerned that the break this morning would lead the armed forces, with Communist encouragement, to cast aside all moderate groups on the grounds they were counter-revolutionary.

He withheld any revelations of future party actions but did say it would present a plan of national reconstruction in conformity with its desire to be constructive.

He pointedly warned the military that there was grave discontent in the country and that there was a danger that it would be monopolized by the extreme right if measures were not taken to redress the economic and political situation.

Maestri Escapes

LISBON, July 11 (Reuters).—The head of Portugal's Maestri, Arnaldo Matos, escaped from detention in a military hospital here today, an armed forces spokesman said.

The spokesman said that it was not clear how Mr. Matos, who had been transferred to a hospital from prison earlier this

week because of a bleeding ulcer, managed to escape.

Mr. Matos is secretary-general of the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party, which said that he had been "gloriously freed by the people." But it gave no details.

Mr. Matos has been held without charges since a nationwide

crackdown on his organization in May, when more than 450 persons were arrested by internal security forces.

In a speech made a few hours before his party announced it had pulled out of the government, Mr. Soares promised to defend the Maestri.

Mr. Soares said that it was

intolerable that prisoners were being held without charges for months on end and added, "Whatever the past mistakes of the MRPP, they have a right to exist and expose their ideas. In the same way as we defended the Communists under fascism, we will now defend our comrades of the MRPP."

## Kissinger Reports Gain on A-Arms Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

details four to six weeks before the date that will be set for Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Washington. But the secretary told the press that it would be "premature" to set a date now.

Meanwhile, both Americans and Russians confirmed that Moscow has accepted the principle of direct inspection of nuclear explosions conducted under the provisions of a planned "nuclear threshold treaty."

The treaty would set 150 kilotons as the ceiling on underground weapon tests, and explosions for peaceful purposes

could be higher if the United States could verify that they were really nonmilitary. The Hiroshima bomb had a force of 20 kilotons. The ceiling would not inhibit the kind of weapon tests both sides have been interested in making to miniaturize their weapons.

Mr. Gromyko told the press that an "understanding" had been worked out with the United States for on-site inspection, a U.S. request, since the beginning of nuclear-weapon talks and one the Russians had always flatly refused.

On Mr. Kissinger's plane, it was explained that the Russians had come around to accept this principle for peaceful nuclear explosions during last year's Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting in Moscow and that it had been confirmed recently.

U.S. Expectation

Details were not yet fully worked out but the United States believes that it will be allowed to send its own observers to watch explosions in the Soviet Union that come within the agreed-on category.

Soviet observers would also be allowed to watch similar explosions in America. But the United States does not plan to set off any large enough to warrant inspection, while U.S. officials have received the impression that Russia does want to do some large-scale nuclear-powered earth-moving.

The bilateral plans for a thresh-

old agreement may provoke some problems in the Geneva disarmament conference, however, where other countries are pressing for a total ban on nuclear tests.

U.S. Ambassador Joseph Martin told the disarmament conference yesterday that any explosions conducted by a non-nuclear power could give it the capacity to make weapons, while it might not be significant to a power that already has atomic arms.

This distinction, permitting peaceful explosions with a possibility of inspection for the superpowers but seeking to rule them out for others, is likely to bring protests from non-nuclear countries.

Nonetheless, Soviet acceptance of the principle of inspection marks an important milestone in the Soviet-American nuclear negotiations.

No Relations

Japan, which does not have relations with Taiwan, "does not recognize Taiwan as a government or as a nation—so that what they [the Taiwanese] regard as a national flag is not a national flag to us," Mr. Miyazawa said.

The foreign minister did not mention it, but his vague statement to parliament about other nations recognizing the flag of Taiwan as a "national flag" was designed to assuage Taiwanese anger over a declaration made by former Foreign Minister Masuoka Chirō to the effect that Japan did not regard the flag

## Peking Sees Reneging on Accord

China-Japan Dispute Erupts  
After Tokyo-Taipei Air Pact

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, July 11.—A dispute has erupted between Japan and China following an agreement by Japan and Taiwan to restore commercial air traffic, broken off in April of last year.

China accused Japan of reneging on a governmental agreement, adopting a "two-China" policy and regarding China as an "enemy" in its most violent criticism of Tokyo since Japan broke relations with the Taiwan government and established full diplomatic ties with China in 1972.

Japan responded by charging that China was badly informed on Japanese policy.

The allegations started flying Wednesday night when a Chinese official, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said in Peking to Jiro Koizumi, president of the Nihon Keizai Shinbun [newspaper], that China was upset about a statement made in the Japanese parliament by Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

"National Flag"

Mr. Li, whose association strives to be the chief diplomatic body for relations with Japan, claimed that Mr. Miyazawa had called the flag of Taiwan a "national flag," in contradiction of a 1972 joint communiqué in which Japan recognized the Peking regime as the only legitimate government of China.

"Does [Mr. Miyazawa] really think that [statement] will have no effect on Japan-China relations? This is nothing but a two-China policy. There is no one in China who does not burn with indignation at this. We will not permit [Premier Takeo] Miki to say he doesn't know anything about this. We regard this as an attempt to link Japan-Taiwan relations with the peace and friendship treaty [with China]."

Mr. Li also claimed that the alleged statement by Mr. Miyazawa about Taiwan's flag violated the spirit of the 1972 joint communiqué by Japan and China establishing diplomatic relations. He also said it reflected a "two-China" policy and "national flag" from the kind of thinking held by groups who regard China as an enemy.

Mr. Miyazawa responded yesterday during a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents' Club here.

What he had said in the Diet [parliament], Mr. Miyazawa asserted, was that nations which do have diplomatic relations with Taiwan recognize the flag of Taiwan as a "national flag."

Japan, which does not have relations with Taiwan, "does not recognize Taiwan as a government or as a nation—so that what they [the Taiwanese] regard as a national flag is not a national flag to us," Mr. Miyazawa said.

The foreign minister did not mention it, but his vague statement to parliament about other nations recognizing the flag of Taiwan as a "national flag" was designed to assuage Taiwanese anger over a declaration made by former Foreign Minister Masuoka Chirō to the effect that Japan did not regard the flag

Giscard Gives  
Drums Back to  
Marseillaise

PARIS, July 11 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who last year shocked many Frenchmen by introducing a solemn version of the Marseillaise, this week beat a tactical retreat.

The Elysée Palace announced that, during next Monday's Bastille Day celebrations, the national anthem would be played once again with drum accompaniment, though still without trumpets.

Last year, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ordered the Marseillaise to be played on official occasions as a rather mournful hymn rather than the stirring revolutionary march—with percussion and brass—known to generations of Frenchmen.

Foreign Minister  
Backs U.S.-Japan  
Defense System

TOKYO, July 11 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said yesterday that existing defense arrangements between the United States and Japan required no drastic changes because Japan has been well protected by the U.S. nuclear umbrella and by the presence of American forces and bases in this country.

Mr. Miyazawa, speaking at the Foreign Correspondents' Club here, said that Japan is "determined to maintain the present arrangements between Japan and the United States for security and mutual cooperation, as they are necessary not only for the security of Japan but also for the stabilization of international relations."

He said that Japan is making efforts "to promote and deepen an open-hearted, constructive dialogue with the American people at all levels."

In order to secure peace and security for Japan and to stabilize the East Asian situation, he said, it is important for Japan to achieve three objectives: To uphold peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula, to secure harmonious relations with China and the Soviet Union and to develop friendly relations with nations in Southeast Asia.

## Apollo-Soyuz Flight to Cap 5 Years' Planning

By John Noble Wilford

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 11 (NYT).—After nearly five years of negotiations and preparations, the United States and the Soviet Union are set to launch an unprecedented space mission—a manned flight involving a planned link-up in orbit of U.S. and Soviet spacecraft.

Two spacecraft are scheduled to be launched Tuesday, an Apollo from the Kennedy Space Center here and a Soyuz from the Baikonur Cosmodrome 1,400 miles southeast of Moscow. Two Soviet astronauts will be aboard the Soyuz and three Americans in the Apollo.

According to the plans, the two ships will rendezvous two days later, on Thursday, and link up for a two-day period of joint experiments, a ceremonial exchange of gifts and other expressions of goodwill.

Both nations reported yesterday that preliminary preparations continued to proceed on schedule.

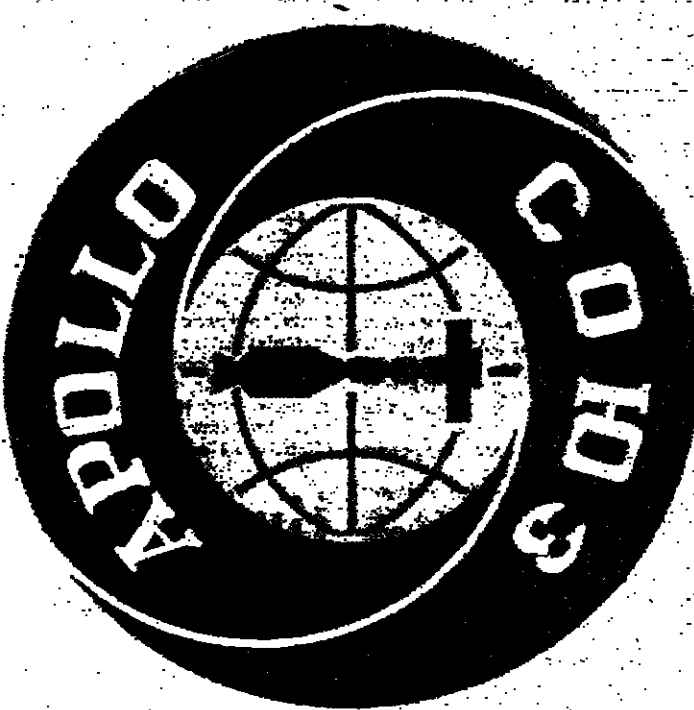
3 U.S. Crewmen

The U.S. crew consists of Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford of the Air Force, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton.

Glynn Lunney, the American technical director for the mission, said that Konstantin Busuyev, the Soviet director, had informed him that everything was on schedule for the launching of the Soyuz. The Soviet spacecraft is to be attached to a rocket today and moved to the launching pad tomorrow.

The Soviet astronauts are Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, both veterans of previous space flights.

The Apollo-Soyuz Test Project is a product of political détente and the desire of both nations to begin developing the technology for future space exploration.



Official emblem of the Apollo-Soyuz mission depicts the two spacecraft docked together in earth's orbit.

Exploratory negotiations for the flight began in October, 1970, when NASA officials met in Moscow with the officials of the Soviet Academy of Sciences to discuss the possibility of designing spacecraft with a compatible docking mechanism.

After other meetings, a government-level agreement for a joint docking mission was drafted in the spring of 1972. It was formally signed in May, 1972, by President Richard Nixon and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin during Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow.

Under it, the United States began construction of a docking module, the only major new piece of equipment required for the mission.

The docking module is the section through which astronauts are to pass to and from the Soviet and American spacecraft.

This was the testing of a rescue capability. It was originally proposed that the Apollo-Soyuz mission would demonstrate the ability of both sides to carry out an orbital rescue mission of stranded astronauts of either side. It is now conceded, however, that while an Apollo could possibly bring back two extra men from orbit, the Soyuz is much too small to accommodate additional passengers.

Rescue Problem

If a problem should arise on this mission, the Apollo might be able to rescue the Soviet astronauts, but not vice versa.

To simplify the mission, both sides are using their standard spacecraft.

The American vehicle is a slightly modified version of the Apollo spacecraft used to send men to the moon and to send men to the Skylab space station.

Together with the attached docking module, it weighs 37,400 pounds and will be launched by a Saturn I-B rocket.

The Soviet craft weighs about 15,000 pounds. It consists of three sections—the orbital module, where the astronauts work during the flight; the re-entry module, where they stay during lift-off and the return to earth; and the unmanned instrument unit. The Soyuz spacecraft has been used in all Soviet manned flights since 1967.

Soviet Launching First

The plan calls for the Soviet astronauts to be launched first. If a problem occurs with the vehicle, there is a backup rocket and spacecraft ready to be rolled to the launching pad.

When the Soyuz is in its sixth revolution of the earth, passing just southeast of Florida, the Saturn I-B should blast off with the Apollo capsule.

Since the Apollo has greater maneuverability and fuel capacity, it will be the active vehicle in the subsequent rendezvous.

The spacecraft will make a series of rocket firings to steer the Apollo to its meeting with the Soyuz 140 miles over Brazil and its docking over Western Europe.

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Mr. & Mrs. Stéphane JANSSEN, his son and daughter-in-law;  
Messrs. Rodolphe & Sébastien JANSSEN,  
Misses Sophie & Delphine JANSSEN, his grand-children;  
Mr. & Mrs. Jacques COUNE, his son-in-law and daughter-in-law;  
Mrs. VAN de VELDE, his mother-in-law;  
The Baron and the Baroness Charles-Emmanuel JANSSEN;  
Mrs. André JANSSEN,  
Mrs. SCHAETSART, his brother and sister-in-law;  
Mr. & Mrs. Paul-Emmanuel JANSSEN and their children;  
Mr. & Mrs. Eric JANSSEN and their children;  
Mr. & Mrs. Daniel JANSSEN and their sons;  
Jonkheer and Mrs. Jean Van RYCKEVOERSEL and their children;  
The Count and the Countess Diego du MONCEAU DE BERGENDAL;  
Mr. Philippe SCHAETSART;  
Mr. & Mrs. Yvan MARKS and their son, his nephews, nieces,  
grand-nephews and grand-nieces;  
The Family,

his devoted staff,

have deep regret to announce the death of

Messire

Roger Paul Ernest

**JANSSEN**

Esquire

Chief Construction Engineer A.I.B.

Reserve Officer

War Veteran 1939-1945

Vice-President of the Board of Directors of U.C.B.

President of the Executive Committee of U.C.B.

Honorary President of the BELGIAN FEDERATION

OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

President of the ARTIFICIAL SILK MANUFACTURE S.A. of OBOURG

President of the ARTIFICIAL SILK MANUFACTURE S.A. of TUBIZE

President of the BIOS-COUTELIER N.V. COMPANY

Vice-President of the INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY COMPANY (France)

Director of SOLVAY & Co.

Director of GLAVERBEL-MECANIVIER COMPANY

Director of BSN-Gervais Danone (France)

Director of the BELGIAN REFRACTING PRODUCTS COMPANY

"BELREF"

Director of the BRABANT REAL ESTATE COMPANY "IMBRA"

President of the FOUNDATION EMMANUEL JANSSEN

President of the FOUNDATION RIK & NEL WOUTERS STICHTING

Director of the INDUSTRY UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

Director of the FOUNDATION OF SEXUAL ENDOCRINOLOGY

RESEARCH AND HUMAN REPRODUCTION STUDY

Doyle d'Honneur du Travail

Commander of the Order of the Crown

Commemorative Medal 1940

Commander of the Order of BOYACA (Colombia)

Commander of the Order of San (Peru)

Commander of the Order of Condot of the Andes (Bolivia)

Commander of the Order of Merit (Ecuador)

Widow of Dame Suzanne SCHAETSART

born in Brussels on December 17th, 1908, and died in La Hulpe

on July 3rd, 1975.

The funeral and the burial were held at the cemetery of La Hulpe

on Monday July 7th.

This is an official notice.

1310 LA HULPE, Au Relais de la Meute, 120, Chaussée de Bruxelles.

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and the companies' staff

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INDUSTRY-UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

FOUNDATION OF SEXUAL ENDOCRINOLOGY RESEARCH

AND HUMAN REPRODUCTION STUDY

also regret to announce the death of

Messire

Roger Paul Ernest

**JANSSEN**

Esquire

of La Hulpe on July 3rd, 1975

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1310 LA HULPE (Belgium), Au Relais de la Meute,

120, Chaussée de Bruxelles

## Linked to U.S. Vietnam Setback

## China's Anti-Soviet Polemics Hit Highest Level Since 1969

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, July 11 (NYT).—Chinese polemics against the Soviet Union have increased sharply in recent days, reaching their most sustained level since the armed clashes on the Chinese-Soviet frontier in the winter of 1969.

Many of these polemics, which began to mount after the U.S. debacle in Indochina, have been aimed at alleged Russian expansion in Southeast Asia, a new focus in the long-standing Chinese-Soviet dispute.

In the last few days alone, for example, the Chinese press has accused the Russians of trying to "swallow Southeast Asia as a gulp," compared Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, with Hitler and denounced the Russians for trying to use foreign aid to take control of the entire Third World.

Although the attacks have been

aimed at the Soviet Union, some diplomats here, noting that there have been no overt Russian moves in the region since the fall of Vietnam and no reported incidents along the Soviet border, have begun to wonder if the barbs may also be intended for Hanoi.

With the end of the war, these diplomats noted, the relationship between Peking and Hanoi—often described by the Chinese in the past as being "as close as lips and teeth"—is bound to change from one of allies to rivals for influence in Southeast Asia. For two millennia before the war, Vietnam and China were bitter traditional enemies.

No sign of this old hostility has resurfaced itself publicly.

But the British government of Hong Kong, according to authoritative sources, recently rebuffed a request by the new Communist regime in Saigon to open a trade mission here. The reason for the refusal, the sources said, was that Hong Kong must be very sensitive to Peking's wishes and the Chinese are believed to be opposed to any increase in Vietnamese activity here.

Main Concern  
Analysts believe that Peking's main concern for the moment about Vietnam is that the U.S. withdrawal provides fresh opportunity for expanded Soviet influence in both North and South Vietnam. The Chinese reportedly have long felt, partly because of extensive Soviet aid to Hanoi, that the Russians have an upper hand with the Vietnamese.

An expression of this concern, shown by Chinese representatives in Hong Kong in recent conversations with foreigners, is that the Vietnamese may allow the Soviet Navy to use the former U.S. base at Cam Ranh Bay.

## House Defeats Concorde Ban

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Reuters).—The House yesterday defeated an attempt to ban flights by the Anglo-French supersonic transport plane Concorde into the United States.

The proposal was defeated by a vote of 214 to 196.

The attempt to ban Concorde flights was made in the form of an amendment to a bill providing funds for the Department of Transportation.

Supporters of the amendment said they wanted to prevent Concorde flights because the aircraft would be too noisy. Opponents of the amendment warned that the British and French might retaliate against U.S. airlines if Concorde flights here were banned.

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## India Bans 'Aandhi,' Hit Movie About Ruthless Woman Politician

NEW DELHI, July 11 (AP).—The Indian government today banned a hit movie seen as an unflattering takeoff on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and depicting the heroine as a ruthless politician.

The extension of political censorship to films was the latest move in a two-week-old crackdown by the Prime Minister. Critics accuse her of trying to stifle Indian democracy in a bid to remain in power. A court has ruled that Mrs. Gandhi, 57, committed election irregularities and the Prime Minister is appealing the decision.

The film, "Aandhi," relates the rise of a woman politician pushed into public view by her well-known father and so caught up in her career that her marriage crumbles. It has played to big crowds for about six months.

The screenplay follows a rough outline of Mrs. Gandhi's life. Her father was former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and her marriage to Feroz Gandhi foundered because of her official duties.

Bengali actress Suchitra Sen, who plays the lead role, has a gray streak in her hair in the film, sports a large, round wristwatch, and walks with a mincing gait—all characteristic of Mrs. Gandhi.

"Aandhi" was banned without explanation by the Ministry of Public Information and Broadcasting. It did not say why Mrs. Gandhi's government acted now, six months after the film appeared.

## Ford Accused of Campaigning For Freer Policy on A-Arms

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP).—An arms-control specialist has accused the Ford administration yesterday of conducting "a very planned campaign" to win public support in the United States for a policy of freer use of nuclear weapons in conflict.

Herbert Scoville Jr., a former deputy director of the CIA, in making the accusation at a lunch sponsored by the Arms Control Association, said the administration had displayed "a major change of attitude" in recent months toward wartime use of nuclear weapons.

This change, Mr. Scoville asserted, is "not just accidental, but part of a very planned campaign to acclimate the American public and to get better support for a policy in which we will consider using nuclear weapons much more freely than we ever have in the past."

He said recent statements by President Ford and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and the Pentagon's new emphasis on weapons that could knock out some of the Soviet Union's missiles in a war indicate that the Ford administration has made "a basic change in military policy or at least is laying the groundwork for such a change."

Nongovernmental Unit  
Mr. Scoville, who was also assistant director of the government's Arms Control Agency, is now secretary of the Arms Control Association, a nongovernmental organization.

He charged that Mr. Schlesinger, in holding out the possibility recently of firing a strategic Trident nuclear-tipped missile at the Soviet Union before nuclear weapons had been used in a conflict involving NATO, had engaged in "really a major escalation."

Mr. Scoville said: "There seems to me there is in that statement a readiness to think about selective strikes without saying, as I think all previous secretaries of defense and presidents would have said, that, of course, once you get into that sort of thing, you're one step from holocaust and that's actually not a good thing to do either."

U.K. Envoy to EEC  
LONDON, July 11 (Reuters).—Sir Donald Maitland, 52, a senior career diplomat, will be Britain's new ambassador to the European Economic Community in Brussels, the Foreign Office announced today. Sir Donald is a former ambassador to the United Nations.

## National Criticisms Anticipated

## EEC Gets Provisional Budget With Increase of \$900 Million

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 11 (IHT).—Claude Cheysson, France's delegate to the European Commission, today criticized member states for demanding cuts in EEC expenditures which they are not prepared to match in their own national budgets.

Earlier today, in Strasbourg, the farm ministers of the Nine drew an angry broadside from Pierre Lardinois of the Agricultural Commission for "being the most nationalistic of all our community institutions."

Mr. Cheysson's comments were made as he presented provisional 1976 budget estimates for the commission. He asked for a 15-per-cent increase or \$900 million, in the current annual expenditure of \$6 billion. He also requested a 15-per-cent salary increase for commission employees.

In presenting the proposals, Mr. Cheysson stressed they were only provisional because the agricultural aspects of the budget could not be completed until the fall when this year's harvest can be assessed.

Suggested Figure  
He said EEC governments, who had suggested a 0.7-per-cent saving in next year's spending, had not even reached half that figure themselves.

"What the commission is asking is not a shocking or surprising demand on public funds," Mr. Cheysson added, pointing out that the proposed budget represents less than 2 per cent of the combined national budget of the member states of the European Economic Community.

Although the proposals he outlined change the shape of EEC expenditure, with more money to be spent on regional development aid (a 20-per-cent increase), and the social fund (up by 36 per cent) and a modest increase in food aid, more than half the budget will still be spent on agriculture.

Anticipating criticism from West Germany about the increases, Mr. Cheysson pointed out that the EEC's administrative costs accounted for only 5 per cent of the total.

This, he said, compared favorably with national administrative costs, such as the French Agriculture Ministry which spends about 13 per cent of its budget on administration.

The commission is particularly sensitive to complaints from Bonn following last year's comments by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt about the "swollen" EEC bureaucracy.

The budget issue is expected to trigger the attention of the EEC house of government, the Council of Ministers, who will meet here next week for two days under the system of three yearly summit sessions by community leaders.

In Strasbourg, Mr. Lardinois spoke in a debate on commission plans to tighten controls on EEC winegrowers. He told the Euro-

pean Parliament: "I can expect more support for unpopular agricultural measures in this Parliament than in the council of (farm) ministers."

"The council is just afraid to make these kinds of decisions," he added.

He said he largely accepted parliamentary criticisms contained in a resolution on the commission's wine proposals. The resolution, passed by the Parliament after a three-hour debate, urged the EEC executive to improve guarantees for the incomes of EEC winegrowers—including more money for growers who distill their excess wine stocks into industrial alcohol.

## Lawrence Lipton Dies, Writer of Beat Generation

LOS ANGELES, July 11 (UPI).—Auntie writer Lawrence Lipton, 77, died Wednesday after a long illness at his home in the west Venice area that was one of the centers of the "Beat Generation" of the 1950s.

Mr. Lipton was among the key figures of the group that included Jack Kerouac, who died several years ago in Florida, Neal Cassady, who was found dead on railroad tracks in Mexico in late 1966, Allen Ginsberg and Gregory Corso.

He wrote two novels, "Brother the Laugh Is Bitter" and "In Secret," and "The Holy Barbarians," a description of the beat movement.

He also wrote a volume of poetry, "Rainbow at Midnight," and his last work, published in 1965, was nonfiction, "The Broken Revolution." His later years were spent writing literary, artistic, social and political criticism for newspapers and quarterlies.

## 4 Spanish Jets Crash, Killing 5



## Few Problems Discovered

## U.S. Study Reports Benefits In Flexible Working Hours

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT).—A new study of flexible working hours, said to be the most extensive ever undertaken, discloses that employers have found many benefits and few problems with the system and that none of the concerns studied has returned to rigid work hours.

The study, entitled "Hours of Work: When Workers Can Choose," was financed by the Business and Professional Women's Foundation. Its author is Virginia Martin, who was the first recipient of a grant under the foundation's new research internship project, which sponsors research into subjects of significance to working women.

However, the study does not focus on the sex of workers covered by plans for flexible hours of work. It simply describes and analyzes the experience that 59 employers—public and private, large and small—have had with nontraditional hours of work. Some of the employers had main-

tained their employees on flexible working hours for as long as three years while others had used the system for as little as two months.

Two different types of flexible working hours were studied. One, used by 19 of the employers surveyed, is called "employee-chosen staggered hours," and requires an employee to work the same hours every day of the week but gives the employee a choice, within a range, of what the hours will be.

## Common Pattern

A common pattern within this system is one that requires all employees to be present between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., but permits them to start as early as 7 a.m. and to quit as late as 6 p.m.

The other system, called "flextime," used by 40 employers in the study, permits variations in working hours from day to day or week to week so long as a specified number of hours is worked each week.

The study did not cover such systems as those involving a four-day, 10-hour-a-day week because such hours of work, while non-traditional, are not flexible.

Of the 19 employers on employee-chosen staggered hours, 10 said that productivity had increased and none that it had decreased; 12 said that tardiness had decreased and one said that it had increased; six said that absenteeism had decreased and none that it had increased; two reported decreased overtime expense and none increased overtime costs.

## Adverse Factor

The one adverse factor, reported by six employers, was increased utility expenses, because of longer hours of operation, but the increase was not considered to be large.

Similar affirmative results were reported by the 40 users of flextime.

Eighteen reported increased productivity and none a decrease, 34 reported a decrease in tardiness and none an increase, 22 reported a decrease in absenteeism and none an increase. Two firms reported increased overtime costs and 11 reported reduced overtime costs. Three also reported increased utility expenses.

As for problems with the system, nine of the 19 users of employee-chosen staggered hours reported that they had experienced no major problems. Three said they had experienced some difficulties with maintaining coverage of the necessary jobs in early morning and late afternoon.

Sixteen of the 40 users of flextime said they had encountered no major problems with the system.

In addition to the advantages cited by employers, the author of the study suggested that there were advantages to society as well. She cited the ability of those with heavy home responsibilities to deal more easily with both the responsibilities and a job.

## Sirica Cuts Back Terms of 4 in Watergate Case

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—U.S. District Judge John Sirica ruled today that Bernard Barker need not serve the remaining five months of his jail term for the original Watergate break-in.

Judge Sirica also reduced to "time served" the jail terms of three others in the original Watergate sentencing.

But Eugenio Martinez, Frank Sturgis and Virgilio Gonzalez had all been paroled before the judge acted. All four men had lost attempts to appeal their convictions in the Supreme Court.

Barker had pleaded guilty for his part in the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters on June 17, 1972. Judge Sirica initially sentenced him to 18 months to 6 years and until today, Barker actually spent a year and 19 days in prison.

The effect of Judge Sirica's order is to lop off the five remaining months of the former Miami real estate man's minimum sentence. Among the original Watergate burglars, only Howard Hunt Jr. and Gordon Liddy remain behind bars.

## Klan Is Weary Of Skirting Dress Issue

GREENWOOD, Ind., July 11 (AP).—The Indiana chapter of the Ku Klux Klan has joined the ranks of those fighting to enforce dress codes.

The organization's July newsletter complains that too many members are "showing up at rallies without a robe."

"It's just this simple: If you can't afford a robe, you can't afford to belong to the Klan," the newsletter warns.

## U.S. Cargo Ship Hit by Gunfire In Thailand Gulf

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—The U.S. cargo ship Gateway City was hit by gunfire in the Gulf of Thailand this week in the first such incident since the Cambodian seizure of the freighter Mayaguez two months ago.

U.S. officials said that the gunfire came from small fishing-style vessels of unknown nationality. No attempt was made to board the Gateway City and none of its crew was wounded, they said.

Nonetheless, the government has sent out a warning to mariners.

The Gateway City is a container ship owned by the Sealand Corp., which also owns the Mayaguez.

Pentagon and State Department officials said that the latest incident occurred Tuesday when the Gateway City was about 25 miles southeast of its destination, the Thai port of Sattahip.

This is about 200 miles from the site of the Mayaguez's seizure by a Cambodian gumbot on May 12.

According to cables reaching Washington, two unidentified fishing-style boats opened fire with light weapons on the freighter and several rounds struck the ship's superstructure. Damage was described as superficial.

## Portuguese Isles Getting Freedom

SAO TOME, July 11 (Reuters).—Portugal tomorrow will hand over the islands of Sao Tome and Principe in the Gulf of Guinea to the Gabon-based Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe. The movement will take over the cocoa-producing islands with a population of 70,000, after 500 years of Portuguese rule and at a time of bleak economic forecasts.

The independence of Portugal's smallest African territory will be proclaimed by a constituent assembly elected earlier this week. Polling was reported to be as high as 93 per cent, but the liberation movement was the only party putting up candidates.

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## Avalanches Feared in Washington State

## Dormant U.S. Volcano Back to Life

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CONCRETE, Wash., July 11 (NYT).—Mount Baker, a 10,778-foot, long-dormant volcano near this tiny town, is coming back to life.

Fearing landslides, avalanches and mudflows from the steaming, water-soaked mountain and its suddenly shifting glaciers, federal, state and private authorities in recent days closed almost 10,000 acres of recreational lands and waterways.

The economic effect is severe. It has already affected thousands of persons and it would worsen if further safety restrictions, now under consideration, are ordered.

A new federal study of Mount Baker, as yet unpublished, speaks of potentially vast, hot mudflows streaming without warning down the mountain with the consistency of wet cement and flowing into nearby valleys, submerging everything in their path for miles.

## Experts Unsure

Government and university experts are the first to admit they have no way of fathoming the gargantuan forces at work far beneath this heavily forested and lightly settled area of northern Washington, 80 miles northeast of Seattle.

They cannot predict when, or if, there will be a full-scale eruption. But they now speak of "when" the landslides will come. And they do know that in 1914 Mount Lassen, the last volcano to erupt in the 48 contiguous states, went through the same heavy steaming process.

Then, in 1915, the volcano blew out one side and sent lava and ash over a wide area of Northern California.

Recently, a geologist reported sighting new steam activity on the north slope of Mount Baker, a previously quiet area. On the south, live steam, for decades confined to a very few dainty wisps near the snowcapped summit, now thunders from 1,000 new openings, sometimes sending white clouds billowing hundreds of feet into the subfreezing air, visible for scores of miles.

Heat, once seen only on highly sensitive infrared photographs has burned several gaping holes through solid rock. Each day the

extreme temperatures melt quantities of snow and ice, including chunks of a glacier more than 135 feet thick.

A new lake has appeared that grows deeper each day. Its temperature is 94 degrees Fahrenheit and rising.

A special government study group formed recently to examine the hazards found the most dangerous spot to be Lahar Lookout, a 300-foot peak that is part of the crater's decaying rim. Should it collapse, as other parts of the rim have as recently as 1973, the landslide at the start would contain 40 million cubic yards of rock, clay, mud and water, according to Mark Meier of the Geological Survey.

At the 3,000-foot level, the growing slide would go off a cliff and become airborne, gaining further speed and momentum.

Should it reach Baker Lake, a distance of eight miles, a wave of as yet undetermined size would sweep down the 10-mile-long, man-made lake, swamping the beaches, the campgrounds, the resort and possibly breaching or flowing over the 330-foot-high dam of the Puget Sound Power and Light Co.

The dam, which is 1,235 feet long, began forming the present Baker Lake in 1960. Its two generators produce 103,000 of the privately owned utility's 24-million kilowatts of power.

Much of the affected area is part of the 1.76-million-acre Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, a dense woodland with bears and wildcats where officials last week posted closed signs on 5,000 acres and more than 100 campsites, boat ramps and picnic grounds that attract around 2,000 persons on weekends.

## Lockheed Appeal Reported

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT).—A Senate subcommittee has turned down the private appeals of William Rogers, former secretary of state and attorney general, for a delay in furnishing information which he reportedly has described as potentially ruinous to the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Mr. Rogers is representing the firm in its dealings with the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations.

He is reported by government sources to have privately talked with Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the subcommittee, and Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, to argue that information concerning foreign payments by Lockheed should be kept secret.

Lockheed has received a loan of \$250 million from the government to help it out of financial difficulties.

Mr. Rogers reportedly has pleaded not only for secrecy but also for more time. According to authoritative sources, the subcommittee voted in closed session

yesterday to demand that Lockheed appear before it next week, also in closed session.

According to the sources, both Sen. Church and Sen. Case favored forcing Lockheed to provide documents relating to its payments overseas. The senators, as well as the subcommittee staff, apparently feel that Lockheed has been dragging its heels in responding to a subpoena issued to the company for the information.

Reached by telephone, Mr. Rogers acknowledged that he has seen Sen. Church "and one other senator" about having more time to prepare the material. He refused to answer other questions, saying, "I don't discuss legal matters."

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Secretary, The International Tin Council,  
Haymarket House, 28 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4ST.

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## The CIA on the CIA

It is extremely useful to have now in the public domain the report which CIA Director William Colby hastily compiled and sent to the President two days after The New York Times published its account of the agency's domestic operations last Dec. 22. The Colby report adds little to what has since become publicly known about those operations. More to the point, a reading of it makes plain that little has since become publicly known that was not related at least in outline to the President by Mr. Colby on Dec. 24. In short, he obviously knew what had been going on at the CIA. He was able to catalogue in only two days a long and complex history of activities that were either illegal, improper, or, at best, questionable.

It is instructive to ask how he could have been in a position to do this. The answer, evident from the Colby report, is that he and his predecessor as director, the present Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, had already made their own intensive and—now we can see—exhaustive inquiry into the CIA's questionable operations. In the Colby report there are published for the first time the internal documents establishing the corrective steps the agency had applied to itself some 18 months before word of those operations came to public attention. The first of these documents is Mr. Schlesinger's directive of May 9, 1973, ordering all employees (and inviting ex-employees) to report any current or past activities "which might be construed to be outside the legislative charter of this agency." In a second document, dated Aug. 29, 1973, Mr. Colby issued "specific instructions" to deal with each of the "specific questionable activities which were reported as a result of the search made throughout the agency." The 30-odd memos comprising these instructions—relating to domestic dissidents, drug experiments and all the rest—are in the Colby report.

The report does not—perhaps nothing can

—end the rather tiresome and irrelevant argument over whether the CIA's domestic outrages were "massive," as The New York Times charged, or "few . . . exceptional to the thrust of the agency's activities," as Mr. Colby replied. But the report does validate the much more important consideration that the agency finally did bring into play a self-righting political gyroscope of its own. The clean-hands assurances of then-director Richard Helms in 1972 are cited; the contradictions between these assurances and subsequent disclosures presumably help explain why the Colby report was so long in being released. But once the gyroscope did start working, under Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Colby, it seems to have worked extremely well. Thus Mr. Colby could tell President Ford last December that "the agency is not conducting activities comparable to those alleged" and that improper activities had been "fully terminated." Neither official disclosures nor leaks in the press have since given him cause to go back on that word.

All this, it seems to us, bears directly on the various inquiries still being conducted into the CIA. There is no doubt that new procedures for oversight, by other elements of the executive branch and by the Congress, are essential. But there is also no doubt that no new system of oversight can replace the need for a sense of responsibility on the part of the people who lead the CIA, and those who work there. Quite the contrary: it is inconceivable that any system of CIA oversight conducted from the outside could ever be as effective as that practiced by conscientious professionals on the inside. If the supervision of the CIA cannot be left to the men and women of the agency, then neither can it be accomplished without them. The problem in seeing that the CIA does the job it is supposed to do, and only that, lies in finding the best ways for operators and overseers to cooperate with each other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Israel Under Pressure

Heavy pressure is bearing down upon the government of Israel to make further concessions toward achieving a new interim agreement with Egypt. Some of this pressure undoubtedly stems from the Ford administration's desire to further the U.S. role as Middle East mediator, but much of it derives from the objective situation—economic, military and diplomatic—in which Israel finds itself today. The psychological and practical consequences of failing to reach a limited accord now must be weighed at least as heavily as the specific military risks of a further Sinai withdrawal.

Israel's Prime Minister Rabin is to seek urgent "clarifications" of pending proposals when he and Secretary of State Kissinger meet in Bonn this week. If Israel does indeed agree to yield more of the occupied territory than it has previously offered, what can it expect from Washington by way of the crucial economic and political support that could minimize or help compensate for sacrifices in military security? Alternatively, if Israel refuses the various concessions which American officials believe are necessary to close the gap in the negotiations, what does it stand to lose in its future ability to rely on the United States?

What is really at issue in this tense period between Jerusalem and Washington is their differing perception of Israel's security.

Against the decades of invasion threats, border hostilities and war, Israelis are primarily—and understandably—concerned with militarily defensible front lines.

American strategists, however, do not necessarily accept the argument that the gravest threat to Israel's security still comes from the possibility of an Egyptian invasion through the Sinai. Instead, they see graver dangers for Israel's future well-being from another collapse in the peacemaking process at this late date.

Neither Americans nor Israelis believe that at a multilateral Geneva conference Israel would be in a stronger position to bargain than it is now; if convened upon the momentum of a new accord with Egypt, such a conference would have a far better chance of averting war and defining a more comprehensive settlement than a conference held under the ominous shadow of another diplomatic failure.

Obviously, it is the Israelis, and not the Americans, who have to determine where Israel's national security lies. But if the Israeli government decides to risk the further concessions recommended, the United States could be expected to back up those concessions with support in other spheres equally—if not more important to Israel's security and survival than its present front-line defenses.

NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Tanzania Defends Mrs. Gandhi

Over the years the people of the Third World have learned that if the West insists on painting this or that Third World leader as a demon, such a leader may not be a demon after all. He or she may be just another human being determined to do the best for his or her country and its people. . . . There is justifiable evidence to show that the people Mrs. Gandhi imprisoned, most of whom were die-hard, right-wing capitalists, were trying to use the flimsy technical error she committed during the last general election to cause trouble and foment chaos in India.

In recent years corruption has been discovered in high places in Britain, France, West Germany and the United States. Would these Western countries have been happy if someone tried to use these incidents of corruption in high places to foment trouble and bring about chaos? . . . Mrs. Gandhi alone among the Indian leaders has been saying constantly and repeatedly that the poor of India cannot remain where they are. . . . Instead of suspecting her, the world's progressive forces must sympathize with her.

—From the Daily News (Dar es Salaam).

### Portuguese Developments

Socialist leader Mario Soares's withdrawal was not unexpected, just the opposite. The overwhelming victory his party captured in the elections was never followed by increased influence. . . . The Socialists will now choose the road of opposition. It is doubtful whether the Armed Forces Movement will accept such liberties. . . . The AFM will regard the Socialists' decision as a confirmation of their own suspicions about the unreliability of the party leadership. Its dependence on the West, its susceptibility to foreign pressure and unwillingness to subordinate itself to the "dynamics of the revolution." To a certain extent Soares himself is responsible for this deep mistrust. His party, from the beginning, neglected to build up a trustful line of cooperation with the AFM. Soares has made statements abroad about a threatening civil war that has badly hurt the party. . . . The Portuguese revolution will go on and be radicalized, but its popular legitimacy will be gravely weakened with the Socialists in the opposition. . . . The question now is whether it is possible for the AFM to reach its goal—an alliance between the people and the armed forces—when the party of the people has gone to the opposition.

—From the Aftonbladet (Stockholm).

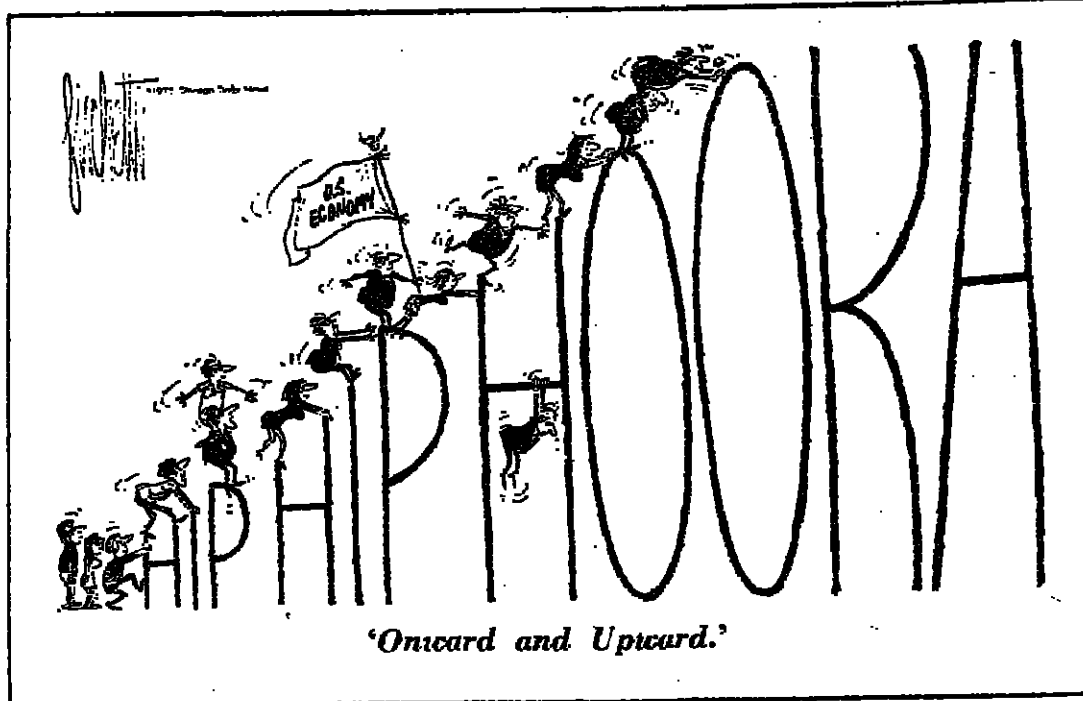
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—The New York World makes a feature of a sensational story of an alleged plot to assassinate President McKinley by Cuban Spanish conspirators, which was frustrated through one of the plotters' repenting and sending a warning letter to a member of the Republican National Committee three weeks ago. No names of the conspirators were given.

### Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—"I am not a dancer and have never been a dancer," said Isadora Duncan to a representative of the New York Herald, "but I have been an admirer of a new mode of living. That was my original idea when I founded my first school in Berlin in 1904." Since her return from Moscow, where she started a school, Mrs. Duncan has lived in Nice.



## America's Voice Abroad

By James A. Michener

WASHINGTON.—Ten months ago I was invited to participate in a study which asked, "In an age when television, radio, newspapers and travel make public diplomacy inescapable, what changes might be advisable in the way our information and cultural programs function abroad?"

Under the chairmanship of Frank Stanton, 21 of us were asked to see if we could unravel our present system and knit a fabric better suited to our times. Our commission was a limited one. We were charged to consider the United States Information Agency, the cultural operations of the State Department, and the broadcasting policies of the Voice of America.

### Strong Biases

I entered our discussions with several strong biases accumulated from my work abroad. (1) I hoped that we could end the incredible system whereby the cultural operations of our government in foreign countries are directed from Washington by an arm of the State Department but executed in the field by personnel responsible to the USA. The policy makers thus had to depend for the implementation of their decisions upon people over whom they had little control, and this was indefensible. (2) I have a strong interest in furthering the cultural accomplishments of my country. They are considerable. We can be proud of them and they attract favorable attention abroad. (3) As one who had often witnessed the long hours spent by USA personnel in the field and the courage with which they repulsed attacks on their centers, I wanted to propose no changes that would endanger their professional careers. (4) I had often listened to a special radio in my home so that I could monitor it almost daily. I had respect for what the Voice tried to do.

I started with a conviction that all we had to do was make our cultural activities out of State, place them in USA, continue with the VOA as at present, and get on with the job. But as we listened to testimony I was forced to question my preconceptions. Our witnesses said that in an age of public diplomacy our overseas operations had two crucial responsibilities, and we must make a distinction between them. The first was an obligation to explain and advocate our foreign policy. The second is to let the world see and understand our cultural accomplishments.

### Interlocked

The explication of policy is highly political and often of immediate importance. It must be intimately interlocked with the total operation of the embassy. The display of our cultural accomplishments must not be political in the sense of immediate importance, and can be conducted without the participation of all arms of the embassy. The fact that overseas the same U.S. officer is responsible for both these diverse programs tends, in the opinion of most of our advisers, to diminish the effectiveness and credibility of both the spokesman and the cultural display. It is extremely doubtful that the same man should argue the merits of a tough commercial treaty in the morning and sponsor a ballet group that evening. So very early in our deliberations it became clear that some kind of reorganization, some realignment of responsibilities could alone bring order into what had become a melange. But what to do?

We started with a basic assumption that no one of us ever questioned: the three separate arms of USA and its cultural parallel in State—political, cultural, and VOA—were essential. None could be eliminated. All should be encouraged to perform more effectively.

Our first big decision was that all activities dealing with the articulation of policy should be centered in the State Department, in Washington and directly under the ambassador in any embassy abroad. Officers responsible for such duties would be detached from USA and returned to State, where they would henceforth function.

### Killed Off

Our second decision was that all cultural activities, no matter where located at present, must be united under one leadership. But this was a conclusion more easily reached than implemented.

Should the new organization be placed in State? I was determined to oppose this with all the vigor I had, because I could visualize the program's falling under the direction of some superannuated ambassador who had never believed in either culture or public diplomacy, and I breathed more easily when other members of the panel anticipated my arguments and made them for me. That wrong alternative was killed off, and I hope it stays dead.

But where should the cultural effort go? There were two possibilities: either an organization much like the present USA, or a different type similar to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Each is autonomous, but with this difference: USA reports directly to the president; ACDA reports to the secretary of state. One practical reason caused us to opt for the latter. We believed that by doing so we would enhance the program's visibility if the secretary of state testified on Capitol Hill as to his need for a cultural support to his foreign policy.

That left us with a tantalizing problem. Where to put the Voice? Those of us acquainted with this important arm of government had long appreciated that it had three difficult obligations: (1) political, in support of our government's positions; (2) cultural, to entertain foreign listeners with news about our national life and with copious samples of our music, which listeners seemed to treasure; and (3) the quick dissemination of news not colored by the interests of alien governments.

We decided early and firmly that it must not be in State, for there it would become a mere mouthpiece and its credibility as a source of impartial news would be sacrificed. Nor did we want it as an adjunct to the cultural agency, for it might hamper or even contaminate our cultural efforts, depriving us of contacts with the very people we were trying to interest.

The only sensible solution was to establish the Voice as an independent federal agency under the intimate control of a Board of Overseers reflecting and responsive to its three functions.

### Portrait of America

I am very partial to the Voice. Prior to Watergate I was satisfied that it tried to do a respectable job of maintaining a balance of its three obligations. It did speak for the government on great basic issues. It did entertain and provide a congenial portrait of America. And it did flash out the news that so many foreign listeners depended upon. Its real test came with the Watergate tragedy and it earned high marks. I have been told subsequently that on lesser points it has surrendered to a censorship which it should have withstood, and this must be watched closely.

There you have our conclusions. Political officers back to State. Voice of America set free under a board consisting of the best presidential appointees available. A new agency for cultural affairs, autonomous but reporting to the secretary of state. The personal objectives with which I started have been met. The deplorable administrative confusion between State's cultural efforts in Washington and USA's forces in the field has been eliminated. The cultural component has been strengthened. The jobs of devoted experts have been protected. And the integrity of the Voice has been safeguarded.

### Conclusions

Three conclusions are important. First, our plan will cost the government no additional money. True, the Voice will require some 200 more people than it now has, but they are already doing the

Voice's job within the USA and will merely be transferred to new quarters. In fact, it seems reasonable to me that slight sums should be saved by eliminating some present duplications between State and USA in cultural affairs but as one expert warned the other day, "Don't hold your breath till that happens."

Second, there is no truth in the accusation "you've thrown everything back into State." We are giving State no more than 10 per cent of what USA is now doing, and we are taking from State one hundred per cent of its cultural operation.

Third, we have not proposed these changes as a counter-reaction to the moves of any foreign government. If détente continues, our changes will enable our foreign policy to be more responsive. If détente crumbles, our changes will permit swift adjustment.

We have done our best to rationalize one small corner of our government, making it more effective, more responsive to the last quarter of this century. We may have missed testimony that would have altered our conclusions, but not through indifference. We believe that we have outlined a procedure which, if adopted by the President and Congress, will put our overseas operations on a more logical and viable basis than the status quo.

James A. Michener, a Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## Letters

### Editor Replies

Your newspaper has carried a lengthy item from Bernard D. Nossiter in London (Herald Tribune, July 4), about the alleged involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in Forum World Features, a news service which I created and ran for 10 years. Not surprisingly, since the story is based on highly inaccurate and tendentious articles in Time Out, Mr. Nossiter's contribution is a curious mixture of fact, smear and fantasy. To say that Time Out is "a weekly that blends leftist political commentary with an entertainment guide" is one way of putting it; the euphemistic way. It would also be accurate to say that it is the favorite London vehicle for dropouts, Marxists, hippies and the drug and hippie culture. In a recent issue, it carried an article in defense of paedophilia—better known as child molestation and a crime in all civilized countries.

I cannot comment on matters upon which Mr. Nossiter claims to have greater knowledge than I. I hope, however, that you will allow me space for one or two comments on points of detail. In fact, during the whole of my period at Forum World Features, we never once carried an article that could be described as "propaganda," except in the eyes of paranoids. If Mr. Nossiter can produce a single example, I shall be very surprised. I cannot answer for items that appeared in the Congress for Cultural Freedom's previous giveaway service.

Mr. Nossiter describes me as a "well-known British writer of right-wing views." Well, it depends on where you draw the center line, doesn't it? My late boss, Geoffrey Crother, used to describe the politics of The Economist (on which I served for 10 years) as "extreme center." I wish I had coined that phrase, as it precisely reflects my own political position. But when one stands as far over to the trendy left as Bernard Nossiter, then I suppose the center does appear to be "rightist."

Mr. Nossiter says, correctly, that I hung up on him. The reason for this was that he had thought fit to adopt a bellowing and inquisitorial tone, which I found offensive and boring. I am a busy man.

He attempts to prove me a liar by quoting a Department of Trade entry showing me as the "person running the business" when Forum World Features discontinued its service. I cannot help it if dilatory solicitors or an incompetent public service did not duly note the change of management. In fact, I wrote my letter of resignation to Richard M. Scafo on March 18, 1974, and it became effective at the end of June, 1974. Finally, Mr. Nossiter says that the Institute for the Study of Conflict "puts out low-keyed

## A Tottering System Spanish Succession

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—The most striking thing about contemporary Spain is the generation gap that divides every aspect of society. There is a contrast in attitude between younger priests and older bishops; Army officers are split between coming youngsters and the last of the Civil War's crop of generals and colonels.

Universities bubble with undergraduates who often don't understand their professors. Children of the growing middle class happily horrify their parents with the informality of their dress, easygoing sex habits and disregard for tradition.

Even in the royal family there is a generation gap between the exiled Don Juan, Count of Barcelona, and his son, the designated heir apparent, Prince Juan Carlos. In a paradoxical sense this is a reverse gap with Don Juan aspiring to a relatively liberal role and Juan Carlos galled by his official position.

### Nation of Youth

Were Franco to die this year (as he almost did last summer), Juan Carlos, now 37, would become Europe's youngest chief of state. Yet he would still be older than most of his subjects, two thirds of whom under 40. This is one of the world's most youthful countries, a fact mirrored in every institution but the government itself.

Don Juan became legal heir to Spain's nonexistent throne when his father, Alfonso XIII, died in 1941. Just before World War II, there was much allied hostility to Franco and many thought he would be pushed from power. Don Juan, then living in Switzerland, seized the occasion to publish his "Lausanne Manifesto" urging Franco to resign and let Juan form a liberal monarchy.

Franco's controlled press attacked Don Juan for summoning foreign powers to intervene. Although Madrid was diplomatically isolated, the generalissimo rode out the storm. He proclaimed a law of succession providing for a monarchy to follow him—but kept Don Juan away. Instead he persuaded the pretender to send Juan Carlos to Spain for his education. As a result, the prince has spent the better part of 27 years here.

When the Korean war erupted, the Western boycott ceased and Washington discreetly negotiated for U.S. bases. But, despite occasional meetings, Franco remained suspicious of Don Juan

and the latter scarcely concealed his own mistrust.

After his marriage, Juan Carlos was given a large estate near Madrid and a generous budget for his household. In 1969 Franco officially designated him as his successor, bypassing Don Juan. Juan Carlos wrote an affectionate letter to his father explaining how sad and embarrassed he was.

Last summer, when Franco was gravely ill, Premier Arias appointed Juan Carlos acting chief of state. Don Juan saw him privately in Majorca and pledged support of his son if he would keep his position of authority even should the generalissimo recover.

Don Juan urged the prince to proclaim publicly that he favored a democratic monarchy and promised to renounce his own claims if this were done. However, Juan Carlos felt the only way to make such a political coup stick would be with military support. He didn't want to be king of the Spanish Army, but of Spain. Franco recovered—and resumed authority.

Last month, in Estoril, Portugal, where he lives, Don Juan made a speech reasserting his claims to the Spanish throne. Later he implied Juan Carlos was too conservative to rule. This hurt the son, confused the royalists and harmed the monarchist cause. Franco was irked and banned Don Juan from re-entering Spain. Politicians see the father attempting to replace the Llanes manifesto—30 years later.

### Bewildered

Father and son have been in touch since and maintain a courteous personal relationship but both seem bewildered by the event. Juan Carlos feels he can establish a modern reformist government which will oversee drafting of a new constitution. But the last thing he wants to do is a needless rumple between left and right or old and young before he legally takes over.

The easiest way the problem of the Spanish succession could be settled, giving political evolution a chance to catch up with the social progress in every other field, would be for Franco to hand over power now, pronto. But that is most unlikely to happen.

Meanwhile the royal father has shown restlessness with his son, who remains deeply skeptical. People of Spain, for their part, could eventually become impatient with the entire issue if the present antedivine system is allowed to totter on indefinitely.

### Walters in Madrid

As a regular reader of your paper I have been astonished with the contents of the dispatch of your Madrid correspondent, Miguel Acoca (Herald Tribune, June 25), "CIA Deputy Visited Madrid to Interview 'Used General'." From the pure anecdote of a meeting of two old companions (Gen. Vernon Walters and Gen. Diego Alcala), who were also together in service as military attaches in Brazil some 20 years ago, Mr. Acoca has built up a conspiratorial story unapplicable so common in today's press. On the subject, I would like to clarify several points:

1. I don't have any political activity whatsoever in Spain as corresponds to a general officer on the active list of the Spanish Army. Neither do I have the honor of having any contact with Don Juan de Borbon, Count of Barcelona.

2. I have never had any direct or indirect relationship with the Communist party the so-called Democratic Junta, or with any Communist-front organization.

3. I visited Chile through the personal invitation of the late President Allende as an official guest of the Chilean government, a year before Mr. Allende's tragic death, which I deeply lamented.

It would be unnecessary to state, were it not for the implications of the article that the Spanish armed services—during my tenure of office, as chief of the high general staff of the Spanish armed forces—have always had as their exclusive concern the defense of our national

### India Watchers

It should be obvious to all those India watchers familiar with traits of Nehru family that the present political crisis could have been foreseen from Mrs. Gandhi's repressive actions even against the most trivial of oppositions, buoyed by an increase in the police force at the expense of faltering economic development, since the very first days of office. Her haughty arrogance—all too obvious from the Kennedy collection of interviews and political life in India with her own personal well being at the helm of power which she is determined to conserve come what may.

When her short temper prevailed over logic, it was small wonder that she turned to fascist tactics in an effort to quell the forces that the awakening masses were mobilizing into an effective opposition to the corruption, false promises and petty campaign that she has hitherto headed. Democracy was raised in India by the members of her own household who ought to be in jail instead of these patriots who suffered, tried and fought for independence without aspiring for any office for themselves and who re-emerged when the nation sought them.

Paris

### A One-Liner

Now that they've put a kill quota on whales (Herald Tribune, June 30), how about humans?

Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. AL HIX.



## THEATER IN LONDON

## A Warm Welcome Back For 'The Misanthrope'

By John Walker

LONDON, July 11 (UPI)—The return to the National Theatre's repertoire of the Old Vic's "The Misanthrope" is a production of considerable joy. John Dexter's production in its two years of performance in London, Washington and New York has gained in pace and in the virtuosity of Alec McCowen's acting as the rigidly honorable Alceste.

The springboard from which he and the production rise to great heights is the translation and adaptation by Tony Harrison. Translations can be tricky things—at the Wimbledon Theatre this week the Actor's Company's version of Euripides' "The Bacchae" often sinks under the banality of William Arrowsmith's version. But here Harrison's brilliantly flexible use of rhythmic couplets gives a perfect tonality and wit to the duel in high society between Alceste and his frivolous lover Celimene.

John Dexter has updated the play to the world of De Gaulle's Paris and the dialogue, with slangy phrases contrasting with the sedate verse rhythms, is at once modern and remarkably true in spirit to Moliere's original.

The word that rings like a bell through the evening is "sincerity" and the play explores its varying social definitions from Al-

ceste, who uses it as a banner to storm the bastions of accepted behavior, condemning tactful attitudes as hypocritical, to Celimene, who regards it as an empty pretension to beguile her many men. Alceste's point of conventional wisdom, who is inclined to follow up his remark, "I'm sincere," by adding, "I really mean it."

Alceste, in McCowen's performance, is a continual eruption of emotion, a bubbling volcanic mind on fire. It is a performance of great wit and style, succeeding in its intent both charming and vulnerable, too intelligent and too concerned to survive in a society that values surface civility. He is well matched by Diana Rigg's Celimene, golden-curved and giggling, all imprudence and charm. Robert Eddison is effective as Phaedrus and Owen Grainer, as a put-up poster, and Peter Needham, as Alceste's father, milk their parts with great assiduity for laughs.

At the Wimbledon Theatre, the Actor's Company performs an interesting double bill of "The Bacchae" and "The Beanstalk," the first being Euripides' tragedy and the second a delightful pantomime. It seems beyond the range of



Peter Needham, Robert Eddison, Alec McCowen, Dianna Rigg in "The Misanthrope."

British actors to suggest the rapturous madness of Dionysian revels. Here the chorus, in their moments of possession by the god, suggests a decorous English tea party. The opposition between the worship of Dionysus, freeing the body from the demands of civility, and the reasoned rigidities of Pentheus's Thebes go for little in this production, where the emphasis lies heavily on the words rather than the actions.

And, often, the words let the actors down. William Arrowsmith's translation is simple and spare but a wide gap often

exists between his words and the actions they refer to. Cadmus, trembling in woman's clothes, are fine but earlier he fails to suggest that ruler's repressed and closed mind.

The pantomime that follows, although telling almost as bloody a story—Jack slaying a giant at the top of the beanstalk and bringing his head home in triumph—shows the company at their witty and talented best. It is full of invention and a risk-taking that is missing from its version of Euripides.

Christ Superstar." Keith Dinkels' final moments as Pentheus, trembling in woman's clothes, are fine but earlier he fails to suggest that ruler's repressed and closed mind.

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## ART MARKET

## Good Mood About Old Masters

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 11 (UPI)—Optimism was high Wednesday among dealers from Britain and the Continent after high prices brought by old master paintings at Sotheby's repeated the success of a sale of old masters at Sotheby's last week.

Out of a gross total of £1,009,750, only £230,000 were bought in at the auction.

What made this success so noteworthy is that it was achieved with the help of pictures that were often good, occasionally very good, but never masterpieces nor the kind that make a dealer or collector say to himself he will never again have such an opportunity.

The works that made the sale a success were essentially 17th-century paintings of the Dutch school. Many successful pictures were in perfect condition and came from glamorous provenance.

## Story of Picture

A typical case was Jan Steen's village scene bought by a London gallery for £28,000, well above the £20,000-£25,000 pre-sale estimate, and a world auction record. The picture is very well done in the painstakingly realistic, descriptive style so dear to Dutch genre painters. A man in a blue cap is pouring milk into a bowl held by a peasant woman squatting on the ground while another woman standing behind counts money and a young boy gazes at a baker peeping out of his shop to blow a horn.

The story of the picture can be traced back to 1743 when it was in the collection of Seger Tiersen at The Hague. It eventually passed into two other collections in The Hague before reaching London by 1802. It was in the MacIntosh sale in 1857 where it was bought by the ancestors of the vendor. It appeared twice at Royal Academy exhibitions—1955, "17th-Century Art in Europe" and 1958-59 "Dutch Pictures"—and was discussed or entered in three reference books. And that did it.

The same sort of pedigree graced Philips Wouwerman's scene of "A Customs House on the River Maas," bought for £31,000 by the Brod Gallery of London. Among the many collections, well-known to specialists, in which it had been since 1779, two of the most prestigious ones were those of William Beaufort at Fonthill by 1829 and R.S. Holford by 1848. The picture had never been on the market since that year.

A similar provenance backed by high quality helped a lovely Italianate landscape done by Karel Du Jardin in 1660 climb to £16,500 following a duel between two London galleries, Agnew's versus Spielman's, which finally got it. Most remarkable perhaps of all the high prices was the staggering £33,000 paid for a minute—15.5 by 11.5 centimeters—portrait of a girl by Pieter van Singeland in mint condition. Singeland was a pupil of Gerard Dou. He was not a creator nor is his work particularly rare, making the price, which was more than twice the estimate, remarkable.

## Another Price

Another impressive price was fetched by a landscape by Aert van der Neer which had no pedigree at all but established a world record for the artist at £110,000. It was bought by Brod Gallery.

Several pictures, however, sold for low prices.

An impressive portrait of Horace Lord Vere of Tilbury, dated 1684, by George Gower was bought by the Royal of London for only £2,000. The fact that the portrait is not signed is scarcely sufficient to account for this modest price, which is exactly one half of the lowest pre-sale estimate.

An extremely good work on panel by the 16th-century Flemish artist Willem Key, a landscape scene, sold for only £3,800, below the lowest estimate. An architectural landscape by Hubert Robert was knocked down for £5,000, although it has quite an interesting history. It is thought to have been bought by Achille Fould, minister of financial affairs under Napoleon III. It was at any rate part of his grandiose collection from which it passed to the latter's son-in-law Samuel Fray of Philadelphia, and finally into the collection of

## Dionysus Head Found

MYTILENE, Greece, July 11 (UPI)—Workmen digging foundations in the village of Koulbura on the island of Mytilene unearthed a Hellenistic marble head of Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, the Athens newspaper Ektis has reported. The head, crowned with a carved garland of vine and ivy leaves, dates from the 3d century BC.

## ART IN PARIS

## Corot's Yearning for Sweetness

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, July 11 (UPI)—According to a classic French wit, "Corot painted 3,000 paintings, 10,000 of which are now in the United States."

Corot was immensely popular and a vast number of fakes were produced. A generous man, Corot was not unwilling to help out a needy artist by signing his painting.

## Ugandans Must Wear Amin-Portrait Clothes

NAIROBI, July 11 (AP)—Residents of the Ugandan capital, Kampala, must wear special dresses and shirts emblazoned with a picture of President Idi Amin during this month's Organization of African Unity summit meeting. Radio Uganda said today.

The radio, monitored in Kenya, said the dresses and shirts will be cut from specially printed cloth. Each will be designed to display a portrait of President Amin on the front and the OAU emblem on the back.

## AROUND LONDON GALLERIES

Young America, American Embassy (Upper Brook Street entrance), Grosvenor Square, London W.1, to July 27.

Taking its title from Andrew Wyeth's painting of that name, the Young America exhibition consists of 40 masterpieces lent from the collection of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Running in time from Charles William Peale's "Washington at Princeton" (1779) to Stuart Davis's "Letter and His Book" (1967), it includes George Bellows' "North River," Benjamin West's "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," the Lansdowne portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Eakins' portrait of Walt Whitman, and Edward Hopper's "East Wind

The show, which opened recently at the Orangerie des Tuilleries and closes Sept. 29, includes 187 paintings, drawings and prints on loan from French public and private collections. It does not venture to call itself a retrospective, but it does give an idea of the artist's evolution.

Corot (1796-1875) changed stylistic course several times in his lifetime. It is perhaps unfortunate that he is best known for his last period, which anticipates the work of Renoir. There we have vaporous landscapes in a sentimental tone and a peculiar range of colors, palled and muted. Through no fault of his, the style achieved wide renown on candy tops, perhaps because of its promise of sweetness. Corot was 54 when he started working in the style.

He died at 79 a famous, well-to-do, kindly old man. One of the many generous for which he is remembered was the gift of a house to the destitute Daubigny. But Corot's purest artistic qualities appear in his earlier work, which follows a certain classic style of landscape painting, but with a luminosity and a new sense of love of nature.

Above all there is a fluidity that is not merely technical in Corot's temper during that period. His Italian journey, as a young man allowed him to discover the light of those attitudes, transparent, yet subtly tender, like the land itself. Corot, immersed in the youthful delight of discovery, caught the Italian light through his observant, yet withdrawn, temperament.

The Orangerie catalogue relates an incident revealing of Corot's nature. In the 1830s, he was in the habit of staying with friends in the town of Saint-Lô. Then came 25 years during which he did not go there. It appears that on his last visit he had let himself be drawn into enjoying an *en-de-vie* that was stronger than he imagined. He was so mortified by a subsequent lapse of his reserve that he himself later declared, returning to the town after 25 years, he avoided walking down the street where the large had occurred.

The detail is not just picturesque, it confirms the impression one gets from the Corot paintings, that Corot's art thrived on sublimation. His visual universe is devoid of conflict and stress—



"Tivoli, les Jardins de la Villa d'Este," painted by Corot in 1843.

it is a little glimpse of Utopia, without contradictions or outbursts of passion. Yet, in all his earliest period, he is so shining with pure faith that he does

transfigure the world and we believe in it.

## Romantic Style

Later, toward 55, he drifts towards romanticism, but it is not the true romantic world marked by the violent breakthrough of the ego. It is a mostly sentimental little world, unrelieved by the melancholy irony of a Watteau, for instance, closed on itself in "ignorance" of whatever it finds too difficult to admit. The refuge Corot sought in a never-never land of gentle light

and shapes was just what so many people needed to support their more escapist dreams. This was "poetry" and thus did the disfigure of being the inventive vanguard of the searching spirit, it gradually came to be seen as a restful backdrop where weaker souls might seek solace.

Yet, sentimental though it may be, this period is not one of "bad painting." There is no academic vulgarity in Corot's later work. Only a yearning for an implausible sweetness.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS  
GRAND PALAIS  
**max ernst**  
retrospective  
17 mai - 18 août  
CENTRE NATIONAL D'ART ET DE CULTURE G. POMPIDOU

PARIS  
MUSÉE NATIONAL D'ART MODERNE  
**HENRI MATISSE**  
dessins et sculpture  
30 mai - 14 septembre

PARIS  
GALERIE LA LICORNE  
71 Bd. Raspail (tel. 225-15-72)  
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MADRID  
GALERIA JANA NORDO, Vula-nueva  
7, Tel. 2211, Spanish Modern Art  
FEITO - MILLARES - SACRA.

## MUSIC IN BERLIN

## Exemplary Production of 'Lulu'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, July 11 (UPI)—On the heels of the Dresden State Opera's triumphant production of Arnold Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron," the Komische Oper has come up with Alban Berg's "Lulu" in a production accurately called exemplary. Together, and in combination with apologetic productions here by the German State Opera of stage works by Krzysztof Penderecki and Luigi Nonon, these presentations mark a stunning reversal of official policy toward recently so-called "progressive" music, for as recently as last year it still remained on the German Democratic Republic's establishment's index.

Joachim Weller conducts "Lulu" with unremitting nerve and tension, and with a cast singing this difficult music with just as much security and authority as they might bring to Richard Strauss. Joachim Herz, the steward of the Leipzig Opera, has staged the work with his customary extraordinary insight and inventiveness, even managing to turn most of those troublesome supporting roles—Schloch, the athlete, the adolescent schoolboy, even the butler—into thoroughly credible, three-dimensional human beings.

Some Flaws  
Joachim Herz never saw anyone else's production of "Lulu." His own assuredly benefits from

the freshness of a completely new conception. As masterful as truly exciting, as this production proves in the long run, it does have some secondary flaws. Few operas have such a concentrated libretto, or one so important for the auditor. It seems a pity, especially with a cast capable of such extraordinary diction, that Weller often allows his orchestra to render that text incomprehensible. Perhaps, in all fairness, one must partially excuse Weller's evident pride in his band, for they do play with remarkable, sometimes breathtaking, virtuosity.

The third act of "Lulu" confronts any stage director with the work's most daunting challenge. Before Berg's Christmas Eve death in 1935 at the age of 50, he finished composing that

## Greeks Discover Mycenaean Tomb

ATHENS, July 11 (UPI)—Greek archaeologists, excavating a prehistoric cemetery in Crete, have opened a 3,200-year-old tomb, the Athens newspaper Ektis said today.

The beehive-shaped tomb, dating from the 14th century BC, belonged to a wealthy woman of the Mycenaean period, John Sakellariadis, director of the excavation, said.

Even so, almost everyone concerned—particularly including Reinhard Zimmermann and Eleonore Kleiber for superbly apt sets and costumes, Ursula Reinhardt-Klas as Lulu, Willi Netas Dr. Schön, Vejlo Varpas as Alwa, Ruth Ammus as the Countess Geschwitz, and John Moulson as the painter—thoroughly deserves braves and bouquets.

Two Movements  
Joachim Herz, like most other directors, has tried to make do with two movements, the variations and the adagio, from the symphonic suite from "Lulu" which Erich Kleiber first conducted here on Nov. 30, 1934, well in advance of the opera's posthumous Zurich stage premiere in 1937. Herz makes a brilliant try, but he does not quite overcome the challenge. An interminable pause between the two sections totally destroyed the continuity of a performance, and the opera in this production does not really come to an end so much as it simply stops.

Even so, almost everyone concerned—particularly including Reinhard Zimmermann and Eleonore Kleiber for superbly apt sets and costumes, Ursula Reinhardt-Klas as Lulu, Willi Netas Dr. Schön, Vejlo Varpas as Alwa, Ruth Ammus as the Countess Geschwitz, and John Moulson as the painter—thoroughly deserves braves and bouquets.

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(Continued on Page 10)



## French Panel Rules Out Early Economic Upturn

PARIS, July 11 (AP-DJ).—The official French Statistical Institute has confirmed what corporate executives have been saying for weeks—that there will be no recovery in France before the end of the year. The government, in the contrary, maintains that recovery is around the corner.

"The recession in the Western world is turning out to be longer and deeper than foreseen," the institute says in its latest appraisal of the French economy and near-term prospects.

The institute expects recovery to begin in December or January, but warns that unemployment will worsen.

Even if French production should return to more normal conditions in the coming months, it will not be sufficient to prevent further deterioration of the labor market, where unemployment is already at a post-war high of more than 830,000, it says.

French recovery will be guided by an improvement in international trade, especially by the revival of activity in the United States.

The institute expects the U.S. economy to start improving again in the second half of the year, but said the continued "under-valuation" of the dollar threatens "European survival."

It said that West Germany's economy remained "handicapped" by the high value of the deutsche mark and the expected continued weakness of German exports.

The institute says that the sharp drop in activity which began in mid-1974 "has exceeded by far" forecasts made last winter.

For the 12 months ended last May, industrial production was off 15 per cent while unemployment increased steadily.

On foreign trade, the institute expects no improvement in French exports "in the current circumstances," and also predicts continued decline in imports in the coming months.

The institute says that domestic demand is slowly picking up, but some of it is due to "precautionary" buying.

Corporate capital spending is likely to decline 8 per cent in volume this year, with the sharp drop in the consumer goods sector.

## Dollar Rises Against Mark, Swiss Franc

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose to a new high of the year against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc today while ranging close to 1975 highs against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

Sterling fell slightly against the dollar to \$2.2025 from \$2.2024, but its trade-weighted depreciation against 10 currencies narrowed to 26.9 per cent from 27.1 per cent in a mixed response to the government's announcement of an anti-inflation program.

Confirmation that U.S. grain traders are negotiating with Soviet officials for sales of grain to the Soviet Union helped strengthen the dollar. In addition, First National City Bank's decision to increase its prime lending rate a quarter point to 25 per cent added to demand for dollars.

The dollar rose to 2.4250 against the mark, up from 2.4159 yesterday. It also advanced against the Swiss franc to 2.5763 from 2.5645.

The dollar rose to 1.1663 French francs, its highest level since April and up from 1.1538 yesterday.

## Oslo Purchases Reksten Shares For \$36 Million

OSLO, July 11 (AP-DJ).—The Norwegian government has come to the rescue of shipping magnate Hjalmar Reksten by purchasing his shares in a number of shipping and industrial companies to a total value of 177 million kroner (\$36 million).

The Ministry of Trade said that the government had bought shipping company shares to a total value of 90 million kroner and other Reksten shares, mainly industrial, to a value of 87 million kroner.

The companies involved included Norsk Hydro, the nation's leading industrial combine.

Mr. Reksten has been hard hit by the worldwide tanker business recession.

## Women Managers 'Don't Want to Hack It'

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP).—Despite equal opportunity laws, it will be a long time before women managers in numbers will be pulling the levers at high levels of American industry, a management specialist says.

The explanation, says Prof. Eugene Jennings, has nothing to do with sex, courage or ability. It may, however, have a lot to do with intelligence, the desire for achievement and job satisfaction.

"The woman manager is discovering that male managers have known for years, that much of managerial work is tedious and boring," says Prof. Jennings, a teacher at Michigan State University and a business consultant.

Many women, he continues, "are no different than many men who, after eight or 10 years in the managerial world, learn it is not what it is cracked up to be. A lot of the work is simply routine and almost meaningless if you don't have a reason to justify it."

Prof. Jennings believes that "the married man with a family can justify the tediousness and onerousness of his work because he is supporting a family, but a woman whose husband is a good breadwinner cannot do so."

After a decade or less in managerial work, many high-achieving women are in the \$20,000 to \$40,000 salary category and have had experience running a branch office or department or zone. They are just being noticed for possible promotion to division manager.

At this point many of them leave managerial work, Prof. Jennings notes, and seek something more rewarding. Finding herself on what she considers a treadmill in terms of job satisfaction, a woman may go into business for herself.

Another alternative is to work for a smaller, service-oriented corporation that requires more initiative and creativity. Yet another solution is to stay with the corporation but to take on staff work that is more technically than managerially oriented.

Prof. Jennings stresses that the decisions made by women aren't signs of inadequacy. "Not all men are cut out for management and not all women are either," he says. But the women, seemingly, have a chance to do something about it.

"It's not that they can't hack it," says Prof. Jennings, "they don't want to hack it."

## Officials Bewildered by Decline

## Japan's Labor Market Weakens in Month

TOKYO, July 11 (AP-DJ).—Japan's labor market weakened sharply in May, contrary to the expectations of the government, Isamu Miyazaki, the Economic Planning Agency's chief of research, said today.

He said the authorities do not yet understand the reason for the development.

Japan's rate of job seekers to job offers, which is the nation's most closely watched labor market indicator, plunged to 0.64 in May from 0.73 in April. The April reading had shown an increase from 0.71 in March, the first such gain since the 1973 oil crisis, leading the government to declare that weakness in the labor market had bottomed out.

Mr. Miyazaki said the planning agency was so surprised by the 0.64 reading that a double-check on the statistical process was ordered. "We thought there must have been a mistake, but it turned out to be correct," he said.

The index decline resulted from a sharp increase in people seeking work and a pronounced decline in new job openings. Job seekers in May rose 3.4 per cent

## Industrial Output Slumps in Britain

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ).—British industrial production fell again in May, with output now about 8 per cent below the level of late 1973 before the world oil crisis and domestic unrest in the coal mines cut into British industry.

Over time work in the manufacturing sector, which had advanced 2.6 per cent in April from March, declined by 0.7 per cent in May.

Mr. Miyazaki said the planning agency does not know whether the labor market weakness in May was attributable to special factors or whether it was part of a trend toward further deterioration.

## Eurodollar Loans Fall

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$453 million to \$1,430 billion in the week ending July 2, the Federal Reserve said yesterday.

This was \$1,547 billion less than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the same week a year ago.

## N.Y. Prices End Mixed After Rally

NEW YORK, July 11 (IHT).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today, abandoning a moderately higher mid-session position.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.78 to 871.08. It was off more than 3 points in early trading and ahead 5 points in mid-session. By the closing bell, advancing issues still had a small lead over decliners by 779 to 654.

Volume totaled 22.21 million shares compared with 28.88 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the early dip to First National City Bank's prime rate increase to 7 1/4 from 7 per cent, the prevailing rate. The rise reversed a long series of downward moves from 12 per cent last year.

Brokers said the market began to recover partly because early reaction to the Citibank move was mild. They added the recovery was helped by news after the closing yesterday that business bank loans in the latest reporting week declined and that the money supply also was lower.

However, they said investors continued to be wary about interest rates and were waiting to see whether other major banks would follow Citibank's upward prime rate move.

G.D. Searle was the most active issue on the NYSE, falling 2 1/4 to 17 5/8 on turnover of 794,100 shares. The issue opened for trading after a delay on a block of 320,000 shares.

Officials of the Food and Drug Administration said Searle destroyed, withheld and altered research data on two drugs that tests indicated were potentially cancer-producing. Searle categorically denied the charges.

Apco Oil gained 2 5/8 to 19 7/8 in active trading. Northwest Oil Energy said yesterday it entered an offer competing with Alaska Interstate for control of Apco.

American Broadcasting Companies fell 1 1/4 to 23 5/8. The company said second-quarter earnings would be down about 24 per cent from a year earlier.

A block of 271,200 shares of Skyline traded at 20 1/4, off 7/8, with the issue closing at 20 5/8.

Chrysler was also active with a block of 177,000 shares trading at 14, up 1/2. Chrysler closed at 14 1/4.

Pillsbury fell 1 3/4 to 68 1/8 after a delayed opening. The company said yesterday that it

## Fed Sharply Reduces Supply Of Money During Latest Week

By Robert D. Hershey

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve now appears to be making significant progress in reducing an explosive growth in the money supply and is accomplishing it without causing a jump in interest rates that might threaten economic recovery.

This seemed the principal conclusion being drawn by credit-market observers late yesterday following release by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of its statistics for the latest period.

The narrowly defined money supply—currency in circulation plus most checking account balances—fell \$1.5 billion in the week ended July 2, the biggest decline since mid-March.

Meanwhile, the most sensitive measure of credit availability—the federal funds rate that banks charge each other on overnight loans—tumbled in the week ended Wednesday by one-quarter of a percentage point to 6.08. This followed a surge of more than twice that much in the preceding week that led many to fear the Fed intended to raise rates substantially.

## U.S. Oil Companies Accused on Prices

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI).—A dozen American oil companies may have inflated prices by up to \$165 million in buying foreign oil from their own overseas trading branches during the Arab oil embargo, the Federal Energy Administration said yesterday.

The FEA said some of the companies passed the higher prices along to customers and may be required to refund or roll back overcharges. The companies "are not charged with any wrongdoing" at this time, the agency said, but are being asked to justify the prices.

The FEA said Gulf Oil may have exaggerated its foreign oil costs by \$53 million, the most of any among 12 companies named. Others listed were Alco, Ashland, Continental, Getty, Mobil, Phillips, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana, Sun, Texaco and Union.

## Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Allied Chemical			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	593.4	567.7	
Profits (millions)	36.6	47.1	
Per Share	1.31	1.70	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,144.3	1,043.2	
Profits (millions)	59.1	79.5	
Per Share	2.12	2.85	
Akzo			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	163.7	208.6	
Profits (millions)	2.1	11.0	
Per Share	0.17	0.88	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	312.4	401.0	
Profits (millions)	4.1	24.5	
Per Share	0.33	1.96	
Brunswick			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	211.6	200.7	
Profits (millions)	6.0	10.8	
Per Share	0.33	0.62	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	412.7	377.6	
Profits (millions)	11.1	20.2	
Per Share	0.58	1.15	
Celanese			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	460.0	510.0	
Profits (millions)	11.0	26.0	
Per Share	0.73	1.94	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	882.0	950.0	
Profits (millions)	4.0	51.0	
Per Share	0.16	3.56	
Colgate-Palmolive			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	736.7	662.6	
Profits (millions)	31.9	27.3	
Per Share	0.46	0.40	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,408.8	1,269.2	
Profits (millions)	53.9	46.5	
Per Share	0.78	0.68	
CPC International			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	663.5	631.3	
Profits (millions)	28.1	28.1	
Per Share	1.19	0.98	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,312.4	1,176.6	
Profits (millions)	48.3	39.6	
Per Share	2.04	1.68	
Crocker National			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	10.2	87.3	
Profits (millions)	0.99	0.70	
Per Share	0.10	0.72	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	20.99	176.70	
Profits (millions)	0.21	0.14	
Per Share	0.21	0.11	
Crown Zellerbach			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	446.3	430.2	
Profits (millions)	15.6	31.0	
Per Share	0.63	1.26	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	849.9	818.3	
Profits (millions)	34.4	56.8	
Per Share	1.39	2.30	
Del Monte			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	358.1	394.1	
Profits (millions)	12.5	12.6	
Per Share	1.05	1.05	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,279.3	1,042.6	
Profits (millions)	47.2	39.1	
Per Share	3.94	3.26	
Diamond Shamrock			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	285.2	240.0	
Profits (millions)	27.7	23.3	
Per Share	1.68	1.46	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	554.9	445.1	
Profits (millions)	53.5	43.1	
Per Share	3.25	2.62	
First Charter Financial			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	91.9	84.2	
Profits (millions)	12.1	10.4	
Per Share	0.45	0.39	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	179.5	164.7	
Profits (millions)	22.5	21.8	
Per Share	0.84	0.81	
Florida Power			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	231.8	167.1	
Profits (millions)	28.5	8.7	
Per Share	1.75	0.40	
General Electric			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	3,270.0	3,419.8	
Profits (millions)	129.6	149.9	
Per Share	0.71	0.82	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	6,349.1	6,328.7	
Profits (millions)	204.0	271.2	
Per Share	1.12	1.49	
IBM			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	3,406.3	3,250.0	
Profits (millions)	468.9	482.6	
Per Share	3.14	3.28	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	6,768.2	6,261.8	
Profits (millions)	906.0	913.8	
Per Share	6.09	6.22	
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	434.6	460.2	
Profits (millions)	24.1	28.1	
Per Share	1.11	1.32	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	837.9	851.0	
Profits (millions)	61.6	44.6	
Per Share	2.88	2.10	
Marine Midland Banks			
Second Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	10.2	10.0	
Profits (millions)	0.81	0.80	
Per Share	0.99	0.99	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	20.79	20.80	
Profits (millions)	0.20	0.20	
Per Share	0.16	0.16	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	40.4	40.4	
Profits (millions)	0.20	0.20	
Per Share	0.16	0.16	

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### FULLER EXPLANATIONS—By Mel Rosen

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**\*NOTHIN'S THE MATTER... I JUST PUT A LITTLE KETCHUP IN HIS DOG FOOD.\***







## High Cost of Henry

"What do you suggest?"

"Have you ever considered a package tour run by one of the airlines? You get your transportation, your hotel rooms, two meals a day and a chance to visit one night club in any five cities in Europe. It's quite a saving."

"I am not interested in a package tour. This is getting ridiculous. Are you going to sign my travel voucher or aren't you?"

"All right. But I'm not going to OK any of your laundry bills when you come back. There is no reason you can't take enough clean shirts and socks to last you through the entire trip."



## The Show of Shows—Or Something Close

More than 30,000 gymnasts can perform at the same time on the field, which measures 300 meters long by 200 meters wide. It is big enough to hold three 100-

"There has been a great deal of improvement over the years," said Jaroslav Stern, a vigorous sexagenarian who has helped organize gymnastics festivals since 1938 and is vice-chairman of this year's Spartakiade staff. "A new concept of mass exercises has given rise to programs with a purpose," he said, "and a new harmony of movement, music, choreography and word have replaced former performances which resembled more static mosaics. This new conception has gone hand in hand

They readily admit, however, that mass gymnastics as a form of national expression had its roots as far back as 1882 under the Austro-Hungarian Empire when the then-arch-nationalistic Czech athlete

**Godfrey Cambridge**  
...*"it's green and white"*

Myers were allowed to plead guilty to the lesser charge, said that he killed Mrs. St. June 7 "because she was robbing me—they was all robbing. He kept court officials waiting minutes Thursday. "It's times difficult to get old and bones moving," his de attorney said.

and white," Godfrey Campbell told reporters before going to a Connecticut State Real Estate Commission hearing of his charge that repairs on his brand-new \$12,000 suburban home in Danbury would cost \$50,000. The actor-comedian stressed that racial issues had nothing to do with his contention that his house had rotting floors, broken appliances, faulty heating and plumbing. "I think that if you ripped off, you should get dressed," he said. "What happened to me happened to everyone in my block."

public display. "I've got not against these magazines," he said. "But the little old lady that to the drugstore to get her prescription filled, when she goes to the checkout counter, shouldn't have to stand there and look at all these magazines. I'm asking them to do it, to cover them up or put them behind the counter."

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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attitude toward her work is seldom encountered. French language direct and Düsseldorf home make her available. Pro salary D.M. 2,400 plus fringes. Box 657, I.H.T. Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eichenstr. 4, Germany.

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mercial background, nursing experience in medical hospital, having terminated studies of ology, seeks position and 5 hours of work daily aspanion, translator, nurse, Cannes, Nice area. Write: Box 11,370, Herald bureau, Paris.

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